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Improved method for ultrafiltration

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The invention relates to an improved method for ultra filtration, an anti telescoping device (ATD) particular suited for use in said method and an ultra filter particular suited for use in said method.

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Background for the invention

The use of ultra filtration to concentrate a
10 feed stream by passing smaller molecules through the filter, while retaining larger molecules are well known in the industry. Uses of ultrafilters are in particular widespread within the dairy industry and in the pharmaceutical industry. Another well known
15 use is known as reverse osmosis where essentially all molecules larger than water is retained and the permeate is pure water. Reverse osmosis is used e.g. for desalting seawater in order to produce sweet water for household use or irrigation.

20 The basis for all these uses is membranes having suitable permeability properties for the intended use. As the throughput obviously is dependent on the surface area of the membrane it is desirable to use large areas of membrane. In order to avoid voluminous
25 process equipment, such membranes are often arranged in a spiral wound configuration.

Typical spiral wound filters consist of 1 to 6 spiral wound elements coupled in a serial flow mode and placed in a cylindrical pressure vessel. Typical
30 spiral wound elements consist of one or more membranes of approximately 1 x 1 m, wound to a roll having a final diameter of 10 - 20 cm and a length of approximately 1 m. Between two membranes in the roll is placed a permeable porous medium for conduction of
35 fluid, the concentrate spacer, to ensure that the concentrate can flow over the membrane in order to be

distributed all over the surface and to continuously rinse the membrane from accumulating solids.

Each membrane is typically composed of a porous central conducting medium, the permeate spacer, connected to a central permeate pipe, and on each side of the permeate spacer a separating membrane is provided. The assembly is blocked at the three edges not connected to the permeate pipe e.g. by glue, in order to secure that only fluid penetrating the separating membranes can enter into the permeate spacer.

Often a porous permeable tissue, the trim spacer, is wound around the spiral wound filtration element in order to minimize the space that inevitable occur between the spiral wound element and the pressure vessel.

At each end of the filter elements and in the interspace between two elements when two or more spiral wound elements are present in a cylindrical vessel anti telescoping devices (ATD) are usually provided, which serve as separators between two elements and to reduce the tendency of the spiral wound elements to unwind by telescoping. A number of different designs of ATDs are known within the area.

US 4,296,951 discloses an spheroidal interconnector for filtration modules comprising an molded spheroidal body of elastomeric material having coaxial bores for receiving the respective ends of permeate tubes. These interconnectors are useful at various pressure ranges.

US 4,301,013 discloses a spiral membrane module with controlled by-pass seal, where a material is provided in the space between the exterior surface of the filtration module and the interior surface of the cylindrical vessel in order to prevent accumulation of any product in this compartment.

US 4,855,058 discloses a high recovery spiral

wound membrane module comprising means for providing radial flow for the feed-concentrate mixture to an extent sufficient to achieve a conversion of 30% or greater while maintaining turbulent or chopped laminar flow.

US 6,224,767 disclose a fluid separation element assembly where the anti telescoping devices are detachable making them reusable when the membrane elements has reached the end of their efficient life and have to be replaced by new elements.

In use the fluid to be concentrated is forced into the inlet of the pressure vessel and is pressed through the filter elements essentially in the axial direction, even though some filter elements also provide for some flow in the radial direction. However a part of the fluid will pass the filter element through the space between the filter element and the cylindrical vessel creating a by-pass flow.

The person skilled in the art will appreciate that the pressure drop along the filter element is dependent on the flow resistance encountered at the way the liquid travels. Therefore the pressure profile in the space between the filter element and the vessel will be different from the pressure profile at a path inside the spiral wound filter element even though the starting and final pressures are identical, i.e. at some locations the pressure is identical, at some locations the pressure is higher in the space between the filter element and the vessel and at some locations it is lower.

In the locations where the pressure is higher inside the filter element than in the space between the filter element and the vessel there is a tendency of the spiral wound element to unwind or to telescope with the result that channels are formed inside the filter element, which significantly reduces the effi-

ciency of the filter element.

In practice this unwinding or telescoping effect limits the pressure gradient that is applied over a spiral wound element, and because the pressure difference is the driving force in the filtration operation the efficiency of said filter element is limited.

It is desired to be able to operate spiral wound filter element at higher-pressure gradients in order to enhance the efficiency of the filter element.

Short description of the invention

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The present inventors has realized that the filtration using a spiral wound ultra filter can be improved by a process for ultrafiltration using one or more spiral wound membrane filter elements arranged in a cylindrical pressure vessel, where each filter sections comprises one or more membranes, each consisting of a central permeate spacer covered on both sides by the separating membrane, connected at one edge with a permeate pipe and blocked at the three other edges, wound around the central permeate pipe with a concentrate spacer so the membranes and the concentrate spacers are lying alternating in the wound element, where in a cross section at any location along the filter element the pressure in the space between the spiral wound membrane filter sections and the cylindrical pressure vessel is higher than or equal to the pressure in the concentrate spacers between two membranes.

In the process according to the invention the pressure creates a force directed from the periphery of the pressure vessel to the centre of the vessel.

This force increases the friction between adjacent sheets in the roll, which secures that the spiral wound elements is kept in place without any unwinding and telescoping even when higher pressure than usually is applied to such filter elements.

This enables the filter elements to be operated at pressures significantly higher than the pressures used in the prior art, such as a difference of 2 bar or more between the entrance and the outlet of a filter element having a length of approximately 1 m. Such a high pressure difference provides for a higher efficiency of the filtration element, which again secures that a higher concentrating per area of separating membrane may be achieved using this process and. Further a lower energy consumption compared with processes according to the prior art may be achieved.

Such advantageous pressure may be established by designing the filter in a way so that the passage between the spiral wound element and the pressure vessel is open for incoming fluid at the entrance of the filter element and blocked or restricted at the outlet of the filter element. In this way the pressure will be established according to the process of the invention.

The beneficial pressure conditions according to the invention may be established by use of anti telescoping devices (ATD), comprising an element that when placed in the cylindrical pressure vessel secures that concentrate coming from the preceding filter element or the inlet can not pass the ATD or only pass the ATD in a limited extent at a distance from the central permeate pipe higher than d , where d is smaller than the diameter of the spiral wound membrane filter sections, and where the concentrate streaming out of the preceding filter element is able to flow freely into the space between the following

filter element and the pressure vessel.

In a preferred embodiment this ATD is provided with a flow restrictor that secures that the incoming fluid in the following filter element meets the end
5 of the filter element at a lower pressure than said fluid meets the periphery of said filter element.

In another preferred embodiment the filter element used in the process according to the invention is comprising one or more membranes, each consisting
10 of a central permeate spacer covered on both sides by the separating membrane, connected at one edge with a permeate pipe and blocked at the three other edges, wound around the central permeate pipe with a concentrate spacer so that the membranes and the concen-
15 trate spacers are lying alternating in the wound element wherein the concentrate can enter into the concentrate spacer in a spiralling tangential direction from the space between the filter sections and the cylindrical pressure vessel.

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Short description of the drawings

Figure 1. Schematic presentation of an ultra
25 filter consisting of three spiral wound filter elements (1), a cylindrical pressure vessel (2), an inlet (4), an outlet for concentrate (5) and an outlet for permeate (7), an inlet ATD (9), two intermediate ATDs (8) and an outlet ATD (10).

30 Figure 2. is a diagram showing the pressure profile of a typical prior art ultra filter where P_i is the inlet pressure, P_o is the outlet pressure, and X is the distance from the start of the spiral wound pressure element.

35 Figure 3. is a diagram showing the pressure profile in a spiral wound module according to the in-

vention.

Figure 4. is a diagram showing the pressure profile in a spiral wound module having a flow restrictor inserted before the inlet end of the spiral wound element.

Figure 5. is a cross section of one embodiment of the ATD according to the invention, showing a cross section between the central permeate pipe (not shown) and the pressure vessel (2). A ring (12) seals off the flow in the outer part of the filter provided with a lip-seal (13) sealing off to the vessel and an opening (14) that allows the feed/concentrate to enter into the space between the following spiral wound element and the pressure vessel.

Figure 6. shows another embodiment of the ATD according to the invention further provided with a flow restrictor (15) and a ring (16) abutting to the outer part of the following filter element sealing off between the flow restrictor (15) and the opening (14).

Figure 7. is a schematic presentation of the pressure profile along a filter having three spiral wound filter elements separated by ATD's according to the invention provided with flow restrictors.

Figure 8. shows the flow of concentrate in the filter similar to the one described in figure 7.

Figure 9. shows a cross section of a spiral wound filter where (21) is the pressure vessel, (22) is the space between the filter and the pressure vessel, (23) is a permeable tissue surrounding the filter element, (24) is a concentrate spacer, (25) is a filter membrane, and the arrows (27-28) show the flow of liquid tangentially into the concentrate spacer (24) of the spiral wound element.

Figure 10, shows an embodiment of the ATD according to the invention where the compartment (30)

receiving the outlet from the preceding spiral wound element is formed so the flow resistance is increasing with the distance from the centre of the element, and the compartment (31) from where the inlet to the following element is formed so the flow resistance is decreasing with the distance from the centre of the element.

Figure 11, shows a filtration unit comprising four spiral wound filtration elements separated by ATD according to another embodiment of the invention, with indications of the flow inside the unit. In this embodiment the permeate in the central permeate tube can not pass the ATD, but is withdrawn by permeate outlets (32) provided in every second ATD. By providing suitable counter pressure at the outlets it is possible to adjust the net driving pressure of each filtration element.

Figure 12, shows a schematic cross section of the filtration unit used in the examples.

Detailed description of the invention

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The present invention is related to ultra filtration where the ultrafilter is comprising one or more spiral wound elements contained in a cylindrical pressure vessel, where a incoming fluid comprising one or more dissolved compounds is concentrated with the simultaneously creation of a permeate comprising the low molecular components of the incoming fluid. Different terms may be used for such separations performed using such a spiral wound filter in a pressure vessel depending on the actual cut off value of the particular membrane in question such as ultra filtra-

tion, micro filtration and reverse osmosis. The person skilled in the art will appreciate that the present invention is not restricted to any particular of these terms or to membranes having cut-off values in
5 a particular range, but the invention may be used with any of these separations, even though the description is mainly explained in relation to ultra filtration.

Spiral wound elements as such are well known
10 within the area. The invention may in principle be performed using any spiral wound filtration element having separating membranes and concentrate spacers wound around a central permeate pipe.

Membranes for use in spiral wound elements consist of a central sheet, the permeate spacer, receiving and transporting permeate to the central permeate pipe. On each side of the permeate spacer is attached a separating membrane, and this assembly is blocked at the edges e.g. by glue in order to secure that the
20 only fluid entering into the permeate spacer is entering through the separating membranes and can only escape from the permeate spacer via the unblocked edge and is thereby led into the central permeate pipe. The separating membrane may be selected having
25 a cut-off value that is suitable for the intended use.

The cut-off value should in this description be understood in the usual way as the highest molecular weight that a compound able to penetrate the membrane
30 may have.

Spiral wound elements are made by winding the membranes attached to the central permeate pipe around said pipe. Between two membranes in the spiral wound elements are inserted a sheet, the concentrate
35 spacer, for transport of the incoming fluid being increasingly more concentrated as the low molecular

components pass through the membranes.

The function of the permeate spacers and the concentrate spacers is to keep the spacing in where they are placed open for conduit of liquid at the intended pressure of operation.

Spiral wound elements; membranes and spacers well known within the prior art may be used in performing the present invention.

In order to distinguish different positions in an ultra filtration filter or at a spiral wound filter element the term "preceding" is to be understood as closer to the inlet, whereas the term "following" is to be understood as closer to the outlet for concentrate.

During mounting of spiral wound elements in pressure vessels a space between the spiral wound element and the pressure vessel inevitable occur. In this description this space is also termed the slot.

The filtration according to the invention is performed by securing that in a cross section of the pressure vessel at any position the pressure in the slot is higher than or equal to the pressure in a concentrate spacer inside the spiral wound element. This pressure distribution reduces the tendency of the spiral wound element to unwind or telescope during operation. Using this particular pressure distribution in the filter it is possible to operate spiral wound filter elements at a higher pressure difference across a filter element than would have been possible if the pressure distribution was different. By use of a higher pressure difference across the filter element the pressure across the membranes increases which leads to a higher throughput per square area of separating membrane present in the filter element. Obviously this is advantageous because the capacity of the filter is increased resulting in a decreased

need for investments for equipment. Further the process may be performed having low energy consumption.

In principle the maximal pressure difference between the inlet and the outlet of the ultra filter or the spiral wound filter elements may be determined by the compressibility of the wound membrane and spacers. The person skilled in the art will appreciate that the spacers used in a filter element in order to be sufficient porous may be compressed under a high mechanical burden. It is not desired to compress any components of the spiral wound filter because compression may create altered conducting properties. Therefore the pressure difference between the inlet and the outlet should be selected so no compression of the membranes and the spacers occur.

In use the pressure difference between the inlet and the outlet of a filtration element is higher than approximately 1 bar per meter filtration element, preferably in the range of 1-5 bar/m, more preferred in the range of 1.5-3 bar/m and most preferred approximately 2 bar/m.

The pressure in the slot is preferably at least 0.01 bar higher than the pressure inside the filtration element.

A pressure in the slot higher than or equal to the pressure inside the module at a transverse cross-section may be provided by securing that the fluid can enter into the slot from the inlet side but not flow out of the slot in the outlet side of the filter element or only flow out of the slot at the outlet side of the filter element at a limited extend. In this way a higher pressure compared to the inner parts of the filtration element is created in the slot.

The expression "in a limited extend" is intended to mean that the flow out of the slot is sig-

nificantly lower than it would have been if the fluid were allowed to flow freely out of the slot. Flow in a limited extent may be provided by arranging a flow resistance at the outlet of the slot such as a narrow
5 passage for the fluid, e.g. holes in the sealing.

The flow in a spiral wound filter element operated according to the invention is indicated in figure 8.

Without wishing to be bound by the theory it is
10 believed that the higher pressure in the slot than inside the spiral wound element creates a force on the membranes directed towards the centre of the element which force secures that the friction between
15 different sheets in the spiral wound element is increased and consequently the tendency to lateral movements between sheets are reduced resulting in a reduced tendency to unwinding or telescoping.

In figure 2 a diagram of the pressure in the slot and inside the element is shown for a filter
20 element operated according to the prior art. As it appears from figure 2, the pressure in the slot is at several positions along the filter element higher than or equal to the pressure inside the module. Therefore a static outwards force is created which
25 reduces the friction between different sheets of the element.

Contrary in filter elements operated according to the invention, where the pressures are indicated in figure 3, the static force created by differences
30 in pressure between different compartments is directed to the centre of the pressure vessel which will increase the friction between adjacent sheets in the spiral wound filter and will therefore prevent movement of one sheet in respect of the adjacent
35 sheet and prevent unwinding of the element. In the end of the filter element proximal to the inlet there

are essentially no pressure difference between the slot and the inside of the element is found, whereas the difference increases along the length of the element.

5 In one embodiment a flow restrictor is placed in front of the spiral wound element in a way so that fluid can flow into the slot beside the flow restrictor. The flow restrictor serves to secure that the pressure in the proximal part of the filter element
10 is below the pressure in the slot at the particular place.

The properties of the flow restriction is selected so a sufficient pressure difference is created between the entrance of the filter element and the
15 pressure in the slot in a position corresponding to the end of the filter element most proximal to the inlet. Preferably said difference is larger than 0.01 bar, more preferred in the range of 0.05 to 0.1 bar.

The flow restrictor may be made of any material
20 capable of restricting the flow to the proximal end of the filter element and sufficient strong to endure the pressure. It is within the skills of the person skilled in the art to determine which materials are suitable for such a flow restrictor.

25 With use of a flow restrictor the pressure profile of a filter element will be as indicated in figure 4.

At each end of the filter element and if more than one filter element is provided in a pressure
30 vessel between two filter elements ATDs are placed. An ATD that is particularly suited for use according to the present invention is an anti telescoping device (ATD) for separating two spiral wound membrane filter sections in an ultrafiltration according to the in-
35 vention, comprising an element that when placed in the cylindrical pressure vessel secures that concen-

trate coming from the inlet or the preceding filter element can not or only in a limited extend pass the ATD at a distance from the central permeate pipe longer than d , where d is smaller than the diameter of the spiral wound membrane filter elements, whereas concentrate coming from the preceding filter element freely can flow into the slot between the following filter element and the pressure vessel.

This design secures that the fluid can not or only in a limited extend flow from the slot between the preceding filter element into the interspace between two elements, and simultaneously can fluid flow from said interspace into the slot between the following filter element and the pressure vessel. Arranged in this way the ATD according to the invention secures the beneficial pressure distribution in the process according to the invention.

The distance d is selected so that the ratio between d and the radius of the pressure vessel is in the range of 0.4 to 0.95, preferably in the range of 0.75 to 0.95, and most preferred in the range of 0.8 to 0.9.

Passage of fluid in a limited extend may also be regarded as a controlled bypass of fluid. It may be beneficial to have a controlled bypass in order to secure that fluid is flowing in all parts of the filtration unit and that no "dead pockets" without movement of fluid can appear. This is in particular important in applications within the food or pharmaceutical industries where bacterial growth may establish in dead pockets and therefore must dead pockets be avoided in these applications of sanitary reasons.

In one embodiment the ATD may be provided with means for sealing to the pressure vessel. Such means for sealing are well known within the area. Examples of such means for sealing can be selected from lip

sealings and O-rings.

In another preferred embodiment the ATD may be provided with flow resistance for the fluid flowing out of the preceding filter element, where the flow resistance is increasing with the distance from the centre of the filtration element. Similar the ATD may be designed so that resistance for the fluid flowing into the following filtration element is decreasing with the distance from the centre of the filter element. These varying flow resistances secure that the pressure inside the filtration element is increasing with the distance from the centre of the filter element.

Varying flow resistance may be provided by designing the ATD in a way so that the compartment from which the fluid flows in (31) or out (30) is wedge shaped, where the highest flow resistance is at the point of the wedge.

In a preferred embodiment the ATD is further provided with a ring abutting on the outer part of the following filter element so that the fluid is unable to enter into the outer concentrate spacers, but able to enter into the inner concentrate spacers and also able to unhindered to flow into the following slot.

The ring abutting on the following filter element preferably has a dimension so it is able to block inflow into the filter element in a distance D_r from the outer surface of the filter where the ratio between D_r and the radius of the pressure vessel is in the range of 0.7 to 0.9.

The ATD is further provided with structures to establish a sufficient face of contact with the preceding and following filter elements in order to be able to withstand the pressure applied without unacceptable deformation of the filter elements or the

ATD. In this connection unacceptable deformation is to be understood as a deformation that significantly reduced the lifetime or efficiency of the filter elements. Suitable structures designed to provide said face of contact may be selected among radial ribs, rings, perforated plates etc, as it will be known within the area.

In another preferred embodiment of the invention the ATD is designed in a way so that the permeate in the central permeate tube can not pass the ATD, but instead ATDs are provided with permeate outlets (32). In this way the central permeate is divided into segments each spanning from one ATD to another ATD and each segment provided with a separate outlet. By providing a suitable counter pressure at each permeate outlet it is possible to adjust the net driving pressure, i.e. the pressure difference between the inlet of said filtration element and the permeate outlet of said filtration element, across the separating membranes of each spiral wound filtration element. This is particular advantageous for filtration units containing several spiral wound filtration elements in order to secure that the net driving pressure is essentially identical across each spiral wound filtration element. Each ATD may be provided with one permeate outlet or every second ATD may be provided with two permeate outlets one at each side as indicated in figure 11.

It is within the skills of the person skilled in the art to select suitable dimensions and materials for the ATD's.

In one embodiment the ATD comprise a flow restrictor connected to the ATD in a way that secures that fluid entering the following filter element must pass this flow restrictor but fluid can freely flow into the slot between the following filter element

and the pressure vessel without passing the flow restrictor.

The flow restrictor secures that the pressure in the slot is higher than the pressure inside the filter elements at all positions along the filter element.

In the present invention it is preferred that the filter elements are made in such a way that the concentrate can enter into the concentrate spacer in a spiralling tangential direction from the space between the filter sections and the cylindrical pressure vessel.

This secures that the fluid in the slots is flowing into the filter elements as schematically shown in figure 9.

Flow of liquid into the filter in a tangentially direction further introduces a circulating flow in the slots which again secures that no dead pockets without movement of fluid is present in the pressure vessel. Further the circulating flow secures that no deposits are formed in the slots, which is imperative for use in industries where a high hygienic standard is required.

One preferred way to provide for the fluid being able to enter into the filter in a tangentially direction is to design the filter element so that the membranes are not protruding over the concentrate spacer. More preferred the concentrate spacer is protruding to the separating membranes (figure 9).

Because the process according to the invention to a large extent eliminates the problem of telescoping the process may be performed under conditions mainly determined by the properties of the used membranes and the product to be processed in the ultra filter.

However, it is preferred that the process is performed under a pressure difference in the range of 0.5-5 bar/m and a temperature of 1-100°C.

The process according to the invention may in principle be used in any industry where ultrafiltrations are used in order to concentrate or fractionate aqueous solutions. In particular the process may be performed within the dairy industry, the pharmaceutical industry and the biotechnological industry.

In one preferred embodiment the process according to the invention is used for concentration of a proteinaceous substance in an aqueous medium. A particular preferred aqueous medium is milk or whey.

Examples

A arrangement according to figure 12 was used for filtrations, where the dimensions and streams were as indicated in the table below. The terms in the table are as indicated in figure 12.

		ex 1	ex 2	ex 3	ex 4
r0	mm	14	14	14	14
r1	mm	18	18	18	18
r2	mm	55	45	35	26.5
r3	mm	75	75	77	79
R	mm	80	80	80	80
r4	mm	100	85	82.5	81.5
g1	mm	16	19	13	7
g2	mm	12	11.5	6	2.4
h	mm	3	5.5	3	1.2

r4-R	mm	20	5	2.5	1.5
A(r1,r2)	mm ²	8485	5344	2830	1188
A(r2,g1)	mm ²	5529	5372	2859	1165
A(r3,g2)	mm ²	5655	5419	2903	1191
A(r3,h)	mm ²	1414	2592	1451	596
A(r4,R)	mm ²	10053	2513	1257	754
A(r3,r4)	mm ²	13744	5026	2756	1261
Qfeed	m ³ /h	25	25	17	17
axial/radial flow		0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
radial flow Qr	m ³ /h	12.5	12.5	8.5	8.5
Axial flow Qa	m ³ /h	12.5	12.5	8.5	8.5
v(r1,r2)	m/s	0.82	1.30	1.67	3.97
v(r2,g1)	m/s	1.26	1.29	1.65	4.05
v(r3,g2)	m/s	1.23	1.28	1.63	3.96
v(r3,r4)	m/s	0.51	1.38	1.71	3.75
v(r3,h)	m/s	2.46	1.34	1.63	3.96
v(r4,R)	m/s	0.96	1.34	1.85	3.10

In the table the expression A(r1,r2) is intended to mean the area between the r1 and r2. Similar the expression v(r1,r2) is intended to mean the velocity of the stream passing between r1 and r2. Other expressions are to be understood similarly.

10 In all the tested examples the filtrations were performed well without any undesired unwinding or telescoping of the filter element.

P A T E N T K R A V

1. Process for ultrafiltration using a ultra
filter containing in a pressure vessel one or more
spiral wound membrane filter elements arranged in a
5 cylindrical pressure vessel, where each filter ele-
ment comprises one or more membranes, each consisting
of a central permeate spacer covered on both sides by
the separating membrane, connected at one edge with a
permeate pipe and blocked at the three other edges,
10 wound around the central permeate pipe with a concen-
trate spacer so that the membranes and the concen-
trate spacers are lying alternating in the wound ele-
ment, c h a r a c t e r i z e d in, that in a cross
section at any position along the filter element the
15 pressure in the space between the spiral wound filter
element and the pressure vessel is higher than or
equal to the pressure in the concentrate spacers be-
tween two membranes.

2. Process according to claim 1, wherein the
20 fluid being filtered can flow into the space between
a filter element and the pressure vessel from the
inlet side of said filter element but can not flow
out from the space between said filter element and
the pressure vessel into the interspace at the outlet
25 side of said filter element.

3. Process according to claim 1, wherein the
fluid being filtered can flow into the space between
a filter element and the pressure vessel from the
inlet side of said filter element but can only flow
30 out from the space between said filter element and
the pressure vessel into the interspace at the outlet
side of said filter element in a limited extend.

4. Process according to any of claim 1 - 3,
wherein the pressure difference between the inlet and
35 the outlet of a filter element is in the range of
0.5-5 bar/m.

5. Process according to claim 4, wherein the pressure difference between the inlet and the outlet of a filter element is in the range of 1 - 3 bar/m.

6. Process according to any of claim 1-5, wherein in a cross section at any position along the filter element the pressure in the slot is at least 0.01 bar higher than the pressure inside the filter element.

7. Process according to any of claim 1-6, where the fluid being treated is milk, whey or a fermentation broth.

8. Anti telescoping device (ATD) for separating two spiral wound membrane filter sections in an ultrafiltration according to claim 1-7, comprising an element that when placed in the cylindrical pressure vessel secures that concentrate flowing out of a filter element can not or only in a limited extent pass the ATD at a distance from the central permeate pipe higher than d , where d is smaller than the diameter of the spiral wound membrane filter sections, and further comprising a passage for the fluid to the space between the following filter element and the pressure vessel.

9. ATD according to claim 8, comprising a ring having an inner diameter d , an outer diameter essentially the same as the inner diameter of the pressure vessel and means for sealing to the pressure vessel, abutting to the preceding filter element.

10. ATD according to claim 8-9, further comprising a ring abutting to the outer section of the following filter element.

11. ATD according to claim 8-10, further comprising a flow restrictor arranged in front of the following filter element.

12. ATD according to any of claim 8-11, where the permeate in the central permeate tube can not

pass the ATD, provided with one or two permeate outlets.

13. Spiral wound membrane filter element comprising one or more membranes, each consisting of a central permeate spacer covered on both sides by the separating membrane, connected at one edge with a permeate pipe and blocked at the three other edges, wound around the central permeate pipe with a concentrate spacer so that the membranes and the concentrate spacers are lying alternating in the wound element characterized in, that the concentrate can enter into the concentrate spacer in a spiralling tangential direction from the space between the filter sections and the cylindrical pressure vessel.

14. Spiral wound membrane filter element according to claim 13, wherein the concentrate spacer is protruding from the separating membranes.

15. Ultra filter comprising an ATD according to claim 8-12 and/or a spiral wound membrane filter element according to claim 13-14.

16. Use of an ultra filter according to claim 15 for concentration of an aqueous solution.

17. Use according to claim 16, where the aqueous solution is a proteinaceous solution.

18. Use according to claim 17, where the aqueous solution is milk or whey.

30 Internationalt Patent-Bureau

Peter Rossmann

FIG 1

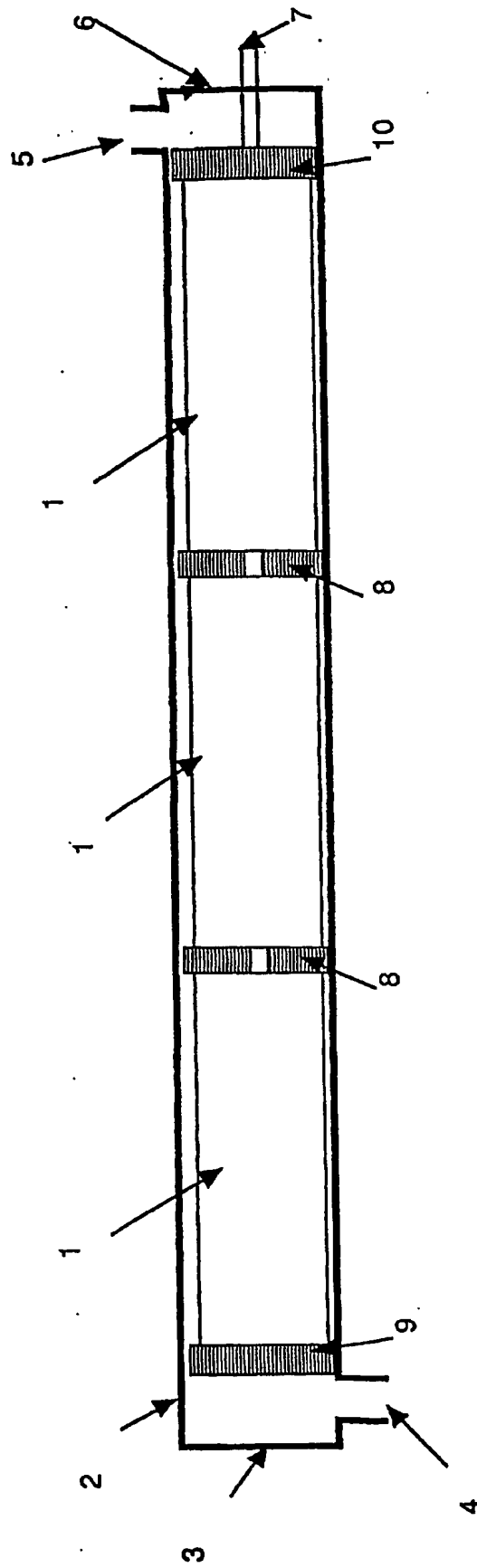


fig 2 Prior Art

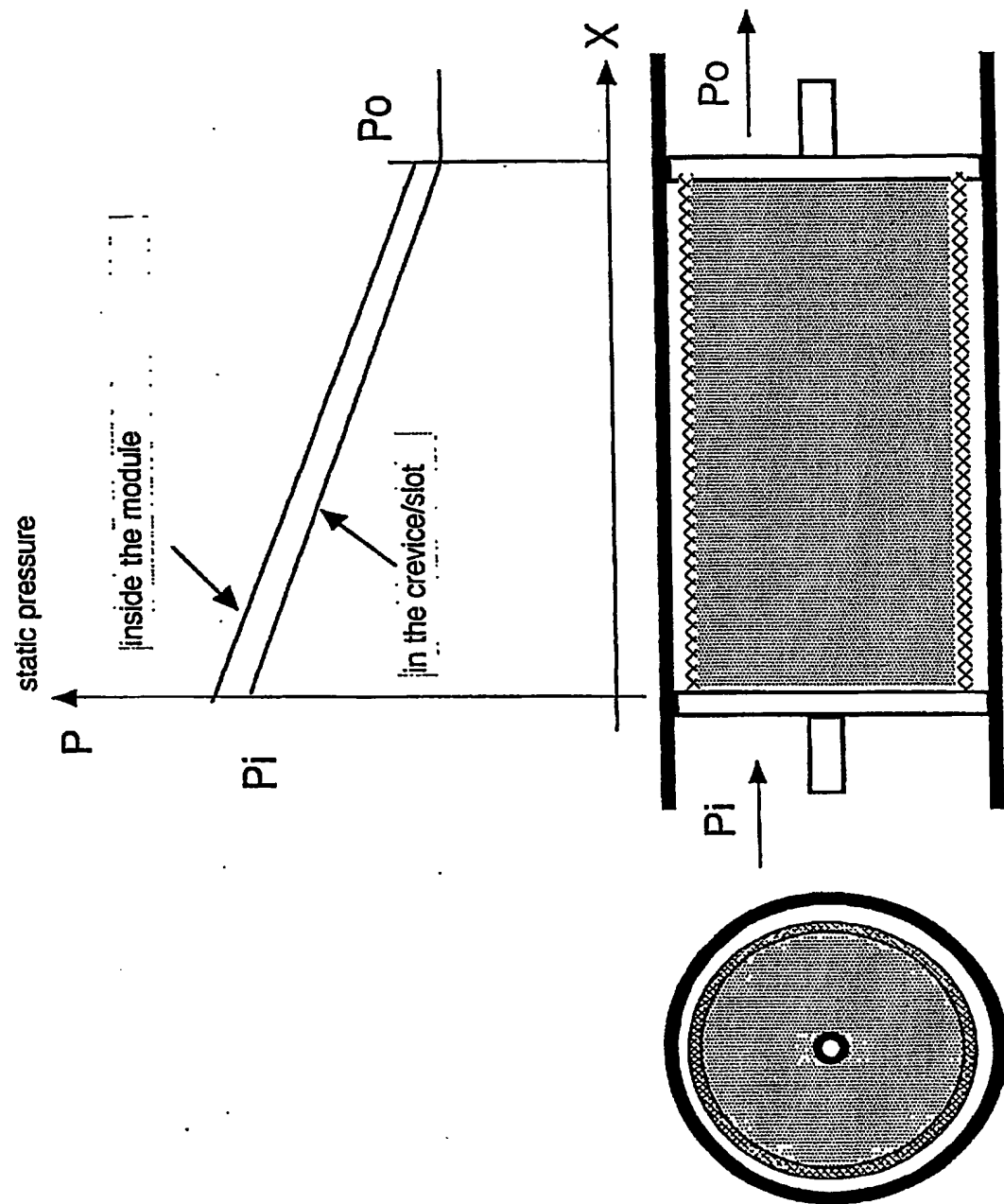
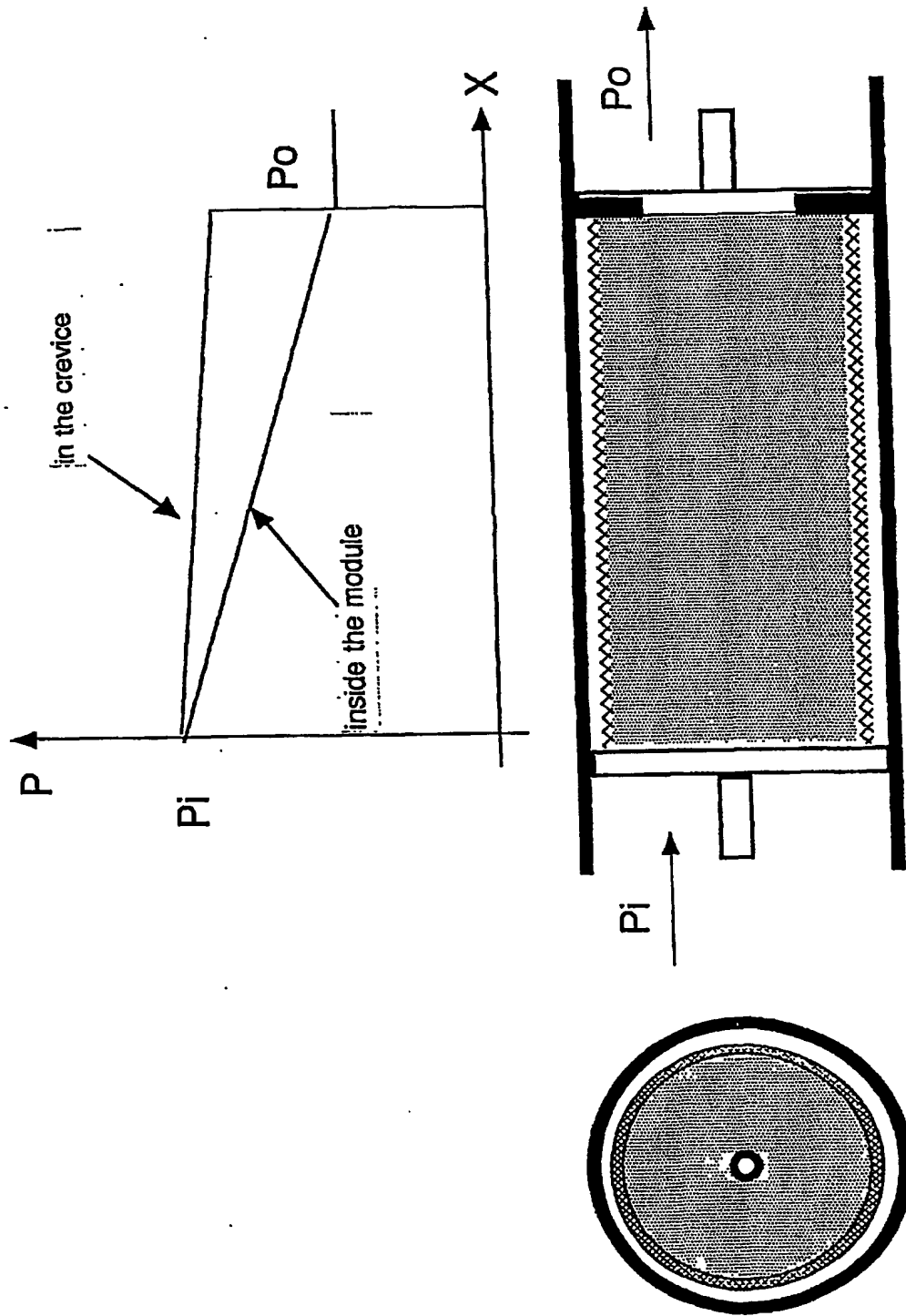


fig 3



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fig 4

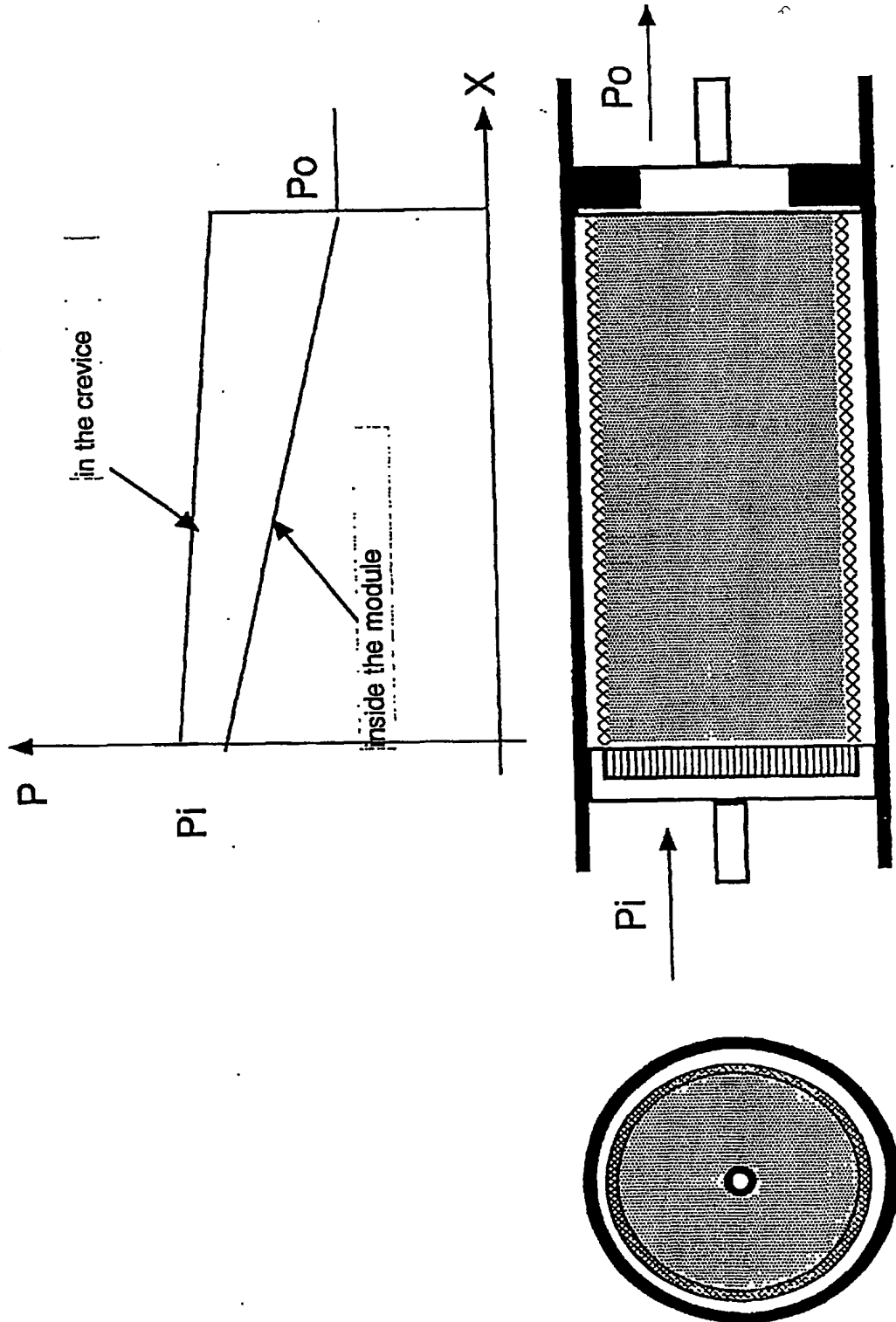


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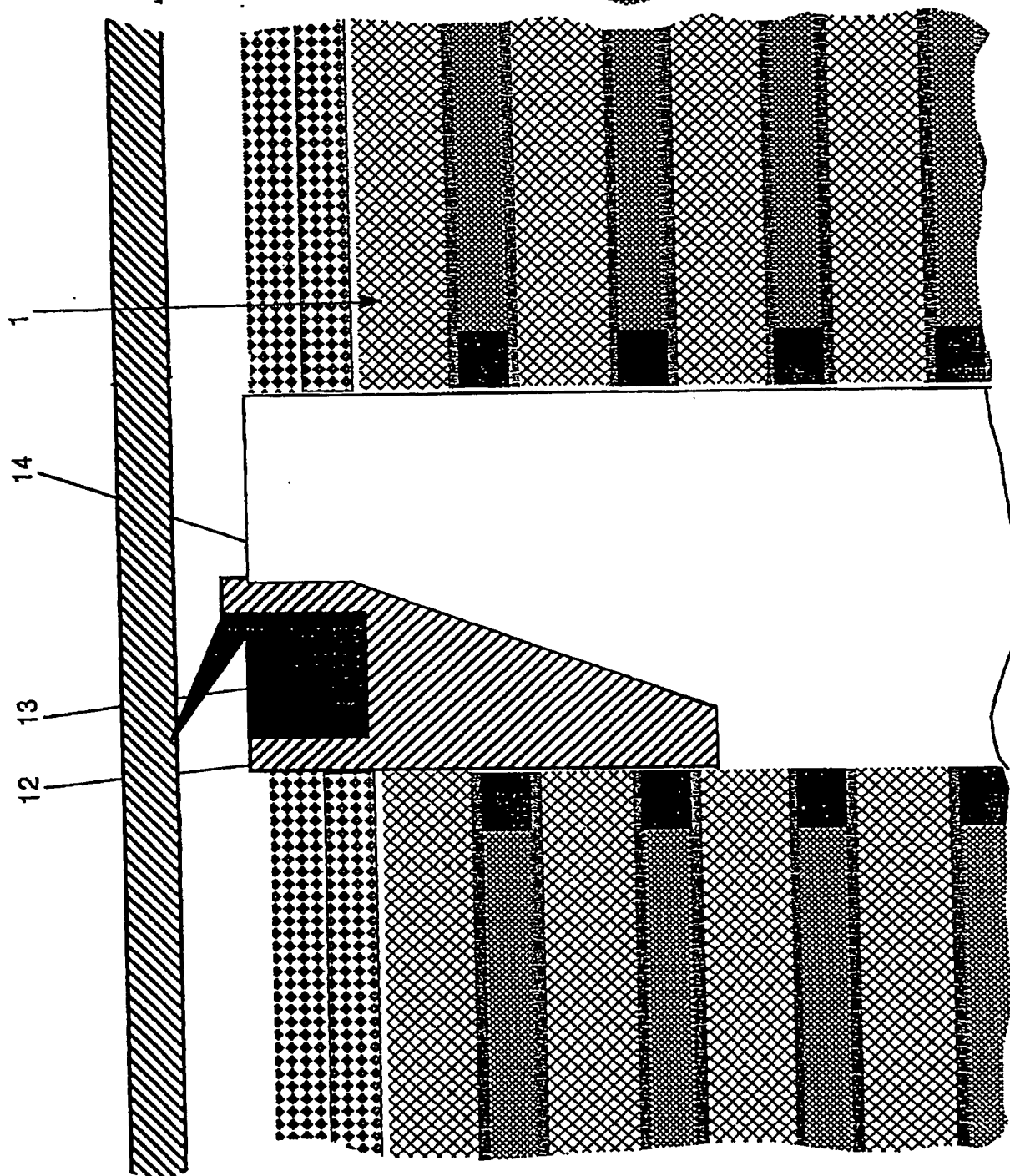


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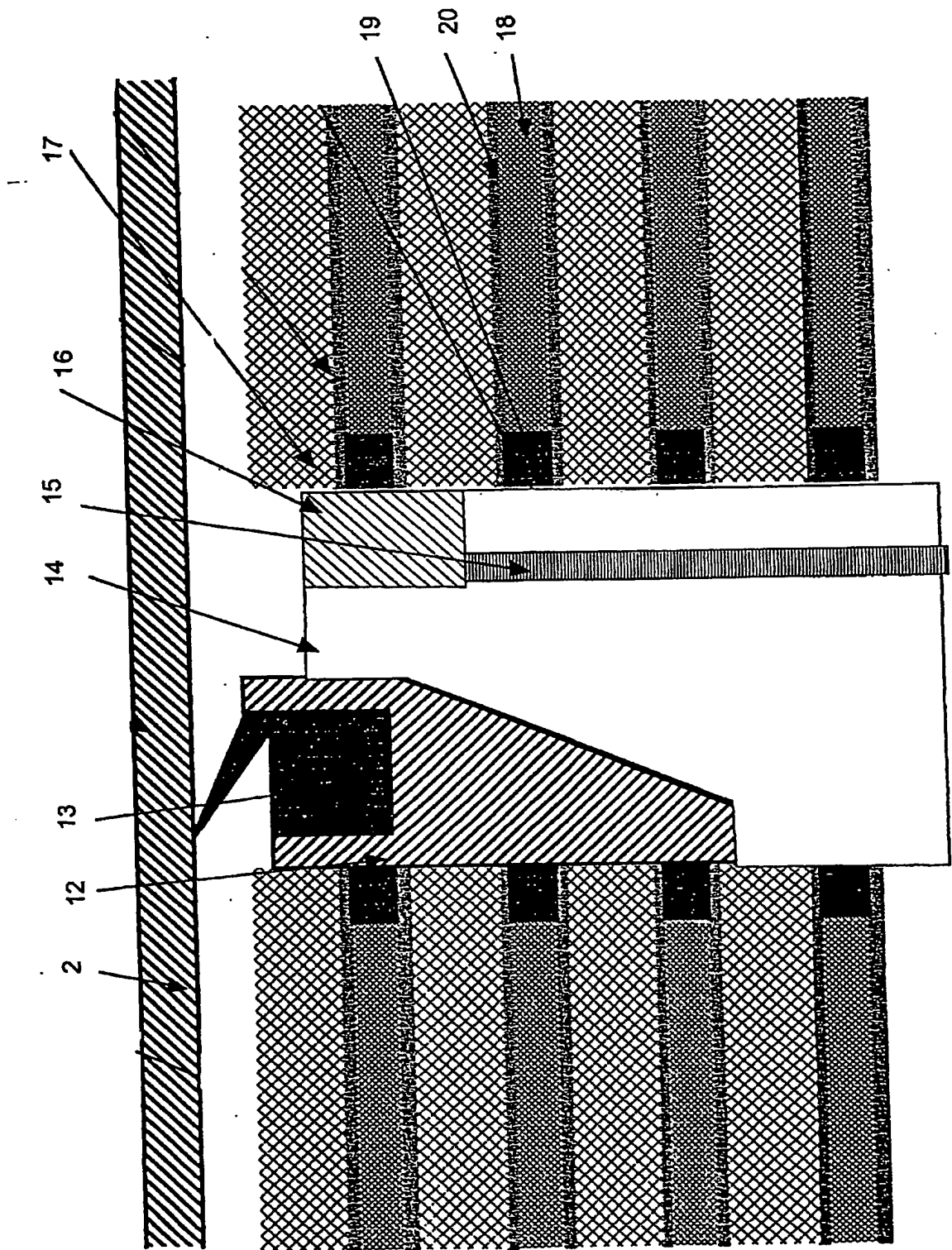


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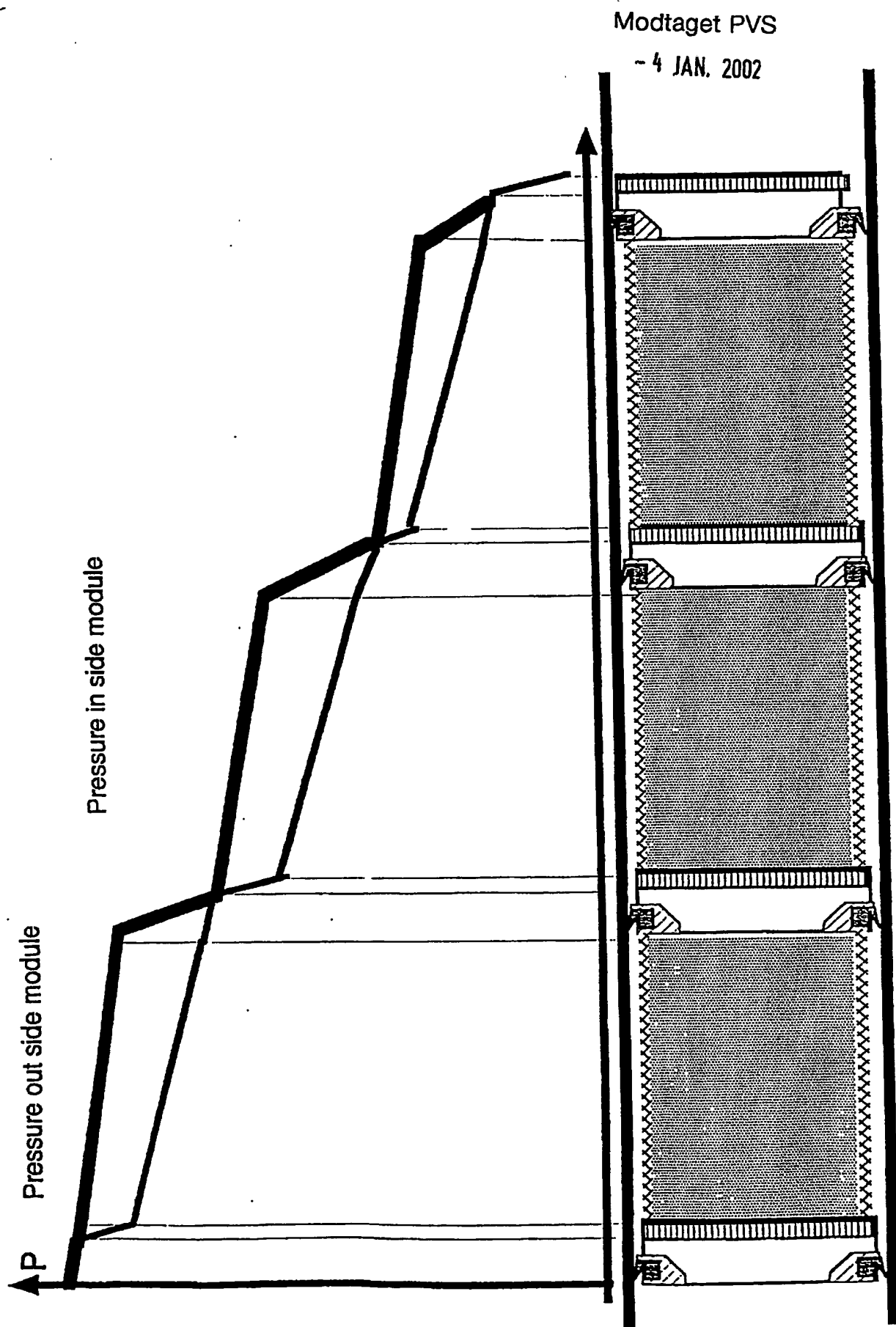


fig 8

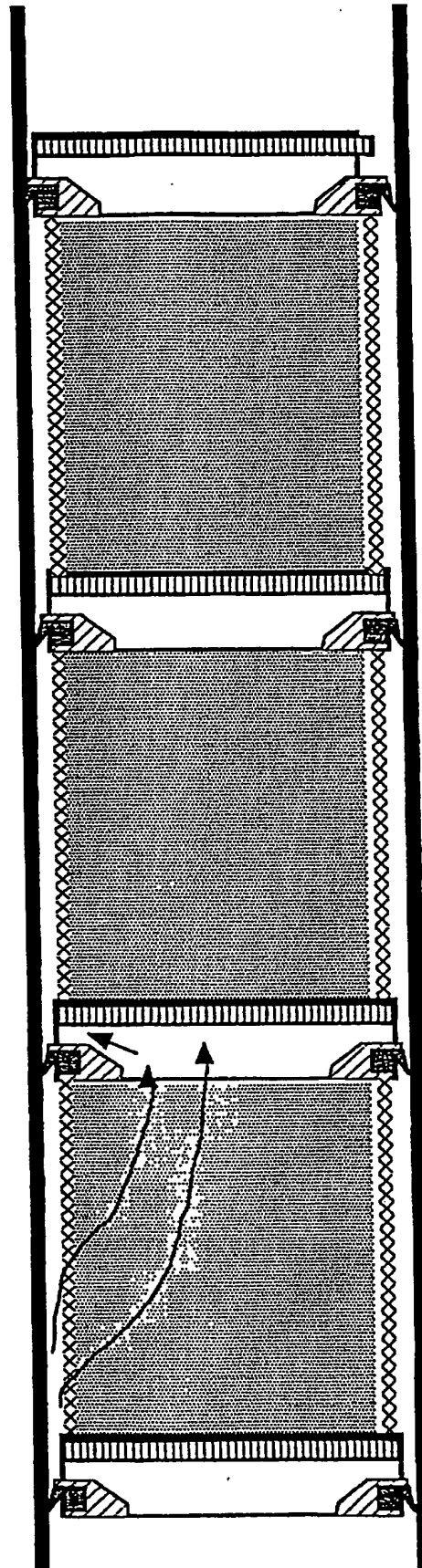


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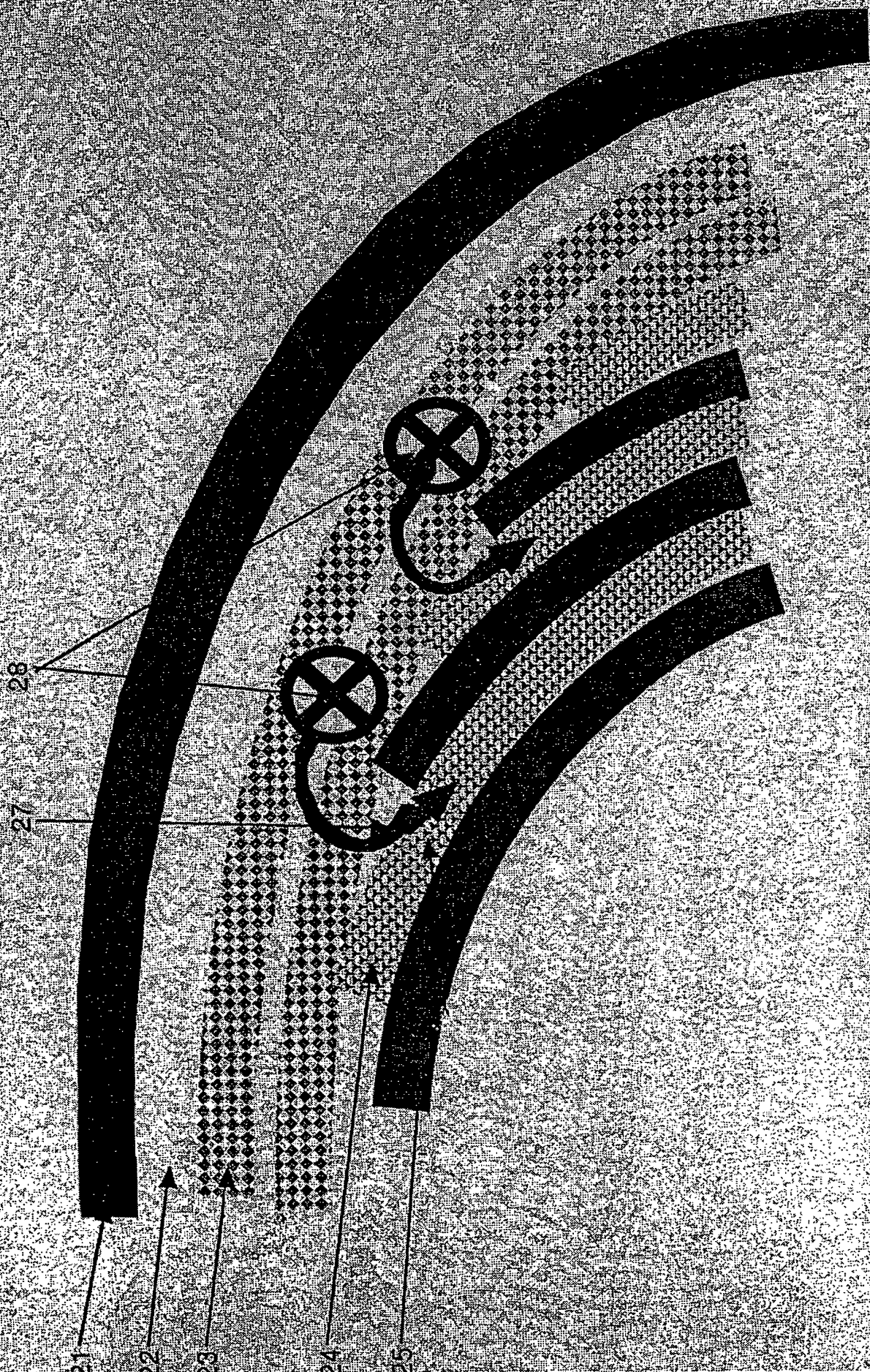


Fig 10

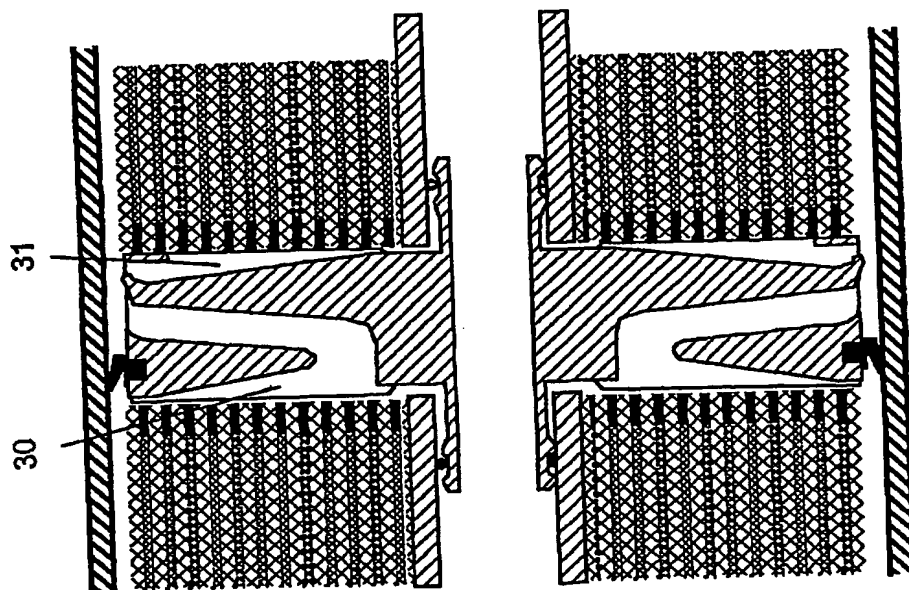


Fig 11

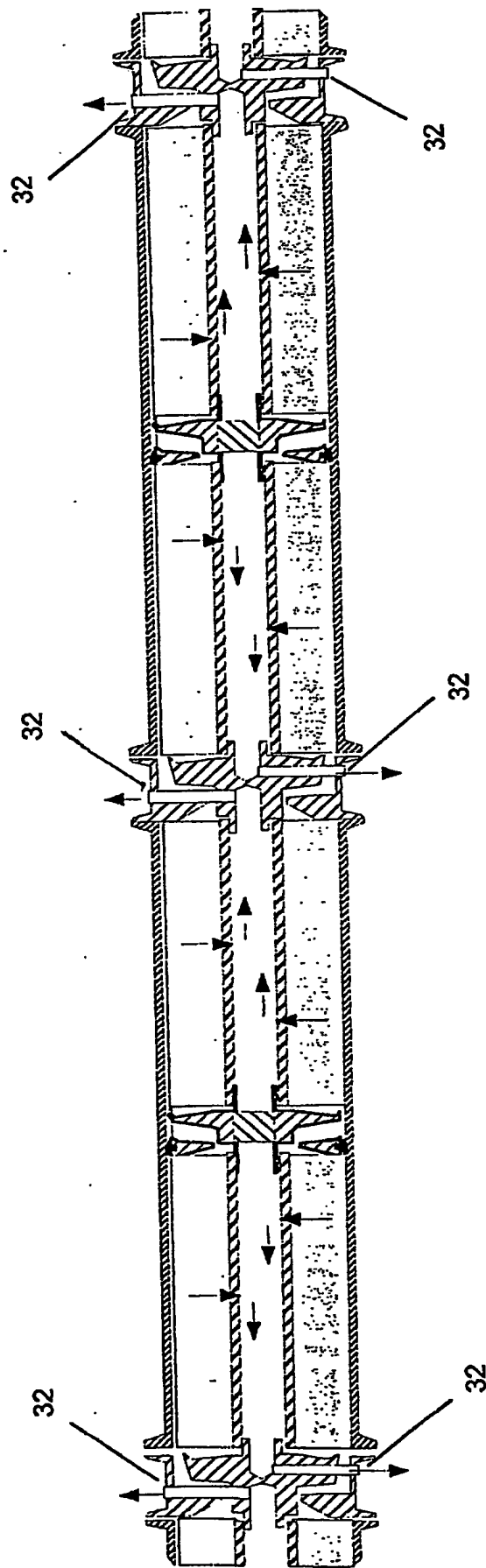
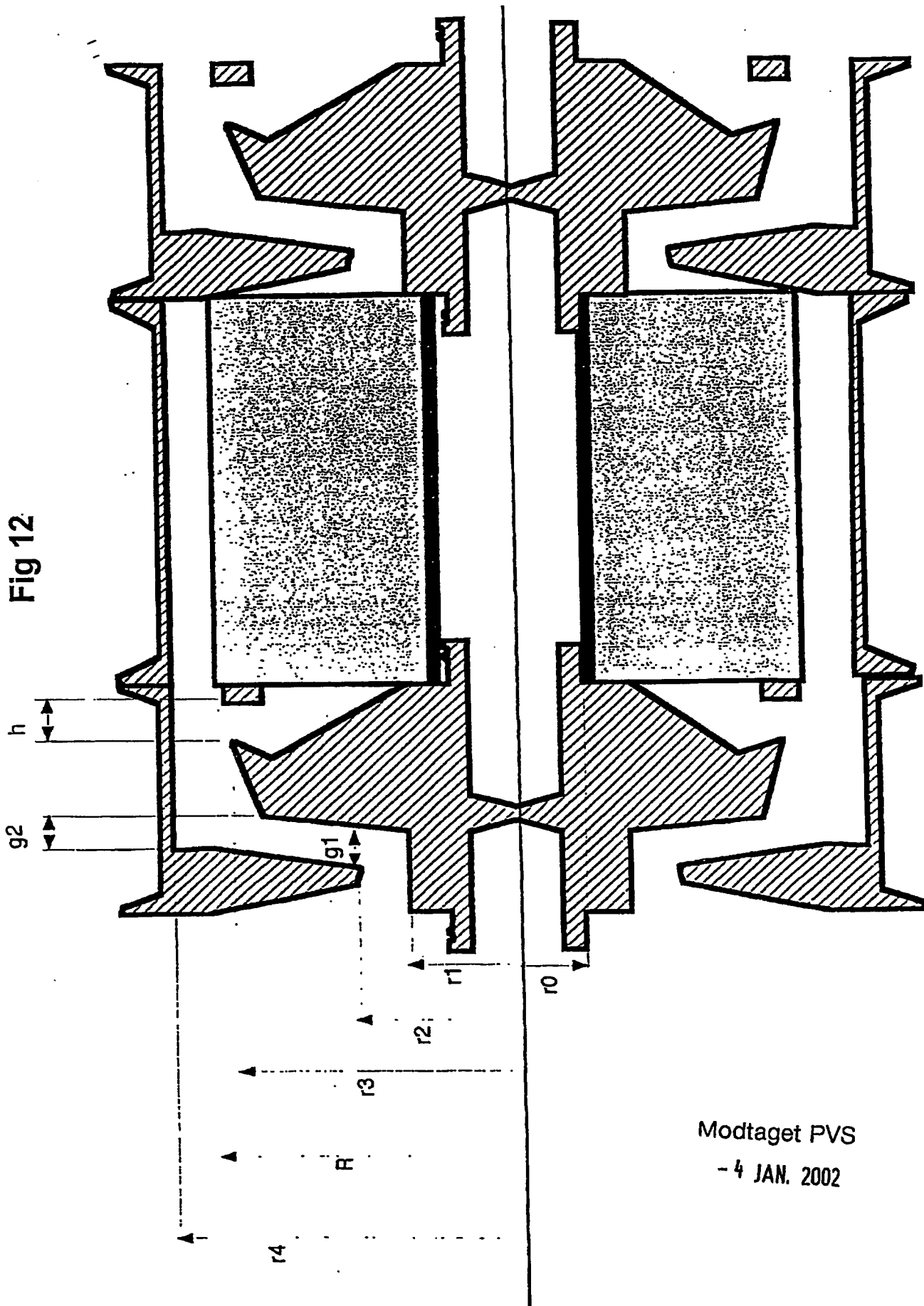


Fig 12



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